





# MEETINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor.—The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society held the meetings in connection with their Fifth Anniversary in this city, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday last. On Wednesday evening, the Hall of the Representatives was opened for the Society, by the vote of the delegation from the country, those of the city opposing it. A meeting was also held on Friday, at No. 46 Washington street. During the remainder of the time, a large room over the stables in the rear of the Marlborough Hotel was occupied as the "Cradle of Liberty." This last fact may seem perhaps, as one rather humiliating, but it will cease to be so considered, when it is recollected, that the blame rests not on abolitionists, but on those who held the keys of halls and churches, and refused to open them; that the place of assembling did not take from the numbers or moral worth of the audience, and, that our Saviour, the greatest blessing the earth ever received, was born in a barn.

The Report which was read on Wednesday morning showed that the Society was in a most prosperous condition, and that the cause of abolition has been gaining ground for a year past. It was resolved to send a copy to each Governor in the Union.

The principal speakers at the different meetings, were Rev. Messrs. Scott, Norris, May, Root, Russell, Grosvenor, Fitch, Elliot, Gray, Lewis, East, the eloquent and successful advocate for freedom in the case of Med Amos Dresser, some time since lynched at Nashville, Tenn., and last, though not least, Mr. Johnson, a colored man, of Boston.

The addresses of all were good; the last two to me extremely interesting. That of Mr. Dresser, was principally a narration of the circumstances connected with that shameful outrage of all the principles of right, righteousness and liberty, his being lynched at Nashville. He was formerly a student of Lane Seminary, but left with others, when the gag-law was passed in that institution, and to recruit his funds, took a lot of Cottage Bibles and travelled through Kentucky, and to Nashville, for the purpose of selling them. To fill the vacancy in his trunk, he stuffed them with newspapers and pamphlets, and among others, there were a few of the abolition stamp. The first Sabbath after his arrival at Nashville, he went to the Presbyterian church, and partook the sacrament of our Lord's supper, little thinking that seven ruling Elders of that church would be on the Lynch Committee, and that the very one from whose hands he received the tokens of a Saviour's love would hold his clothes while he was whipped in the public square, in less than three weeks after. Yet such was the fact. Soon after this, he took his carriage to be mended, and while conversing with the mechanic one day, a remark was made, which he took to be directed to the shop to search the carriage, and they found a few Anti-Slavery documents in the box. This was noisy, and the excitement broke out. Seeing how matters stood, he locked up the remaining pamphlets, &c., in his trunk, which was seized without authority by the Mayor a few days after, while he was at a Camp Meeting. He too was taken at the meeting, and brought back to the city. He was then hurried to the Court House, which he found crowded to overflowing. His trunk was searched, and he underwent a long examination, at the end of which he was condemned to receive twenty lashes and leave the State in twenty-four hours. This was not as much as some wished to inflict; some voices for two hundred lashes, and some for taking life away.

His journal which was written principally in short hand, was closely scrutinized by one of his tries, who observed, that "it could not be read, but was evidently very hostile to slavery." When he arrived at the Square, some one whom he did not know, proffered him a paper, and said, "Aunt, a tune, the sound of the rattle upon his back. When the lashing ceased, he attempted to pray, but the mob drowned his voice with curses. Mr. Broughton, who whipped him, (and who by the way tried to make his case as tolerable as possible all along) saved him from the mob, and hurried him to the Hotel, and such was his influence, that in ten minutes he dispersed the crowd. Soon after, a stranger entered the Hotel, and took him to his own house. This stranger's wife and sister, with streaming eyes, met him at the door, grasped his hand, and bade him welcome. "I do not feel safe for me to stay here; the mob will pull down the house over your heads," said Dresser. "Let them pull it down," said the noble hearted woman; "but while it stands, it shall be a refuge for you." By the help of this gentleman, he escaped his pursuers, and made his way from the State the next day. The name of that philanthropist ought to be engraven on pillars of brass. Write it in capitals, — SETH C. EARLE. Ministers of the altar of Jesus, and officers of the church of God, could I summon him, and one of their number, like Saul of Tarsus, on a similar occasion, hold his clothes; while Seth C. Earle, reputed an Infidel, like the good Samaritan, who helped another that had fallen among thieves, came to his relief. The blessing of God be on him, and on his noble wife and sister. The lynching of Amos Dresser will do more for Abolitionism in one year, than all the Lynch Committees in the Union can undo in a century.

The speech of Mr. Johnson was full of pith from first to last; but such was its length, that little of it can be adverted to here. He is a native of Africa, and was born on the river Gambra. When a boy, he was stolen and brought to this "enlightened heathen land," as he termed it. He told of the hospitality of the Africans, the sufferings of American slaves, and of his own bondage and affliction. One of his first owners was, as he called him, Commodore Bowen of Providence, who was the first white man he ever saw. Bowen was kind to him; but his nephew, to whom he was left at the uncle's death, was not; and even whipped him for cutting a piece of bread and meat on the road, when he had not been allowed opportunity to eat elsewhere for some time. Near St. Mary's, Ga., he once saw a man (whose name he gave, but which I have forgotten) cut a slave's throat for spilling some gravy on the dress of her mistress. He finally escaped from bondage, and is now a free man.

I would be glad to give you all his speech, rough as it was, but limits and means will not permit. Perhaps he had too much of combativeness, but in him, it was pardonable. He did well.

I rejoice, sir, that the sun of abolitionism is fast mounting up to the meridian. Even now, so nearly vertical are the rays of truth, that they explore many a mental abyss over the entrance to which a few years since, they shot powerless, leaving all darkness beneath, because then the sun had scarcely arisen.

I believe, that under God, this work will go on, for it is his work and his own Almighty arm is bared for its accomplishment. It will go on, until every temple and bloody altar of oppression, is shaken down to dust. Until man, the image of his Maker, ceases like a brute to be sold as goods and chattels personal. Until every chain is broken, and wronged, insulted, down-trodden humanity stands up in its native dignity, free indeed: free, not only from the fetters tyrants have forged and riveted, but free too from a thralldom, in its spirit and effects, the archetype of that bondage, in which two and a half millions of beings are held in the fabled land of the free.

As a great and efficient means to the accomplishment of this end, may God bless the *Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society*. PHILANTHROPOS. Boston, Jan. 28.

## DR. FISK'S LETTER TO REV. T. MERRITT.

Mr. Editor.—Dr. Fisk's Letter to Rev. T. Merritt, is a document so peculiar in several important respects, that I doubt not it will be replied to by the one to whom it was ostensibly addressed, and from whom

alone, the Dr. intimates any corrections would be acceptable. Does the Dr. doubt the right of any other brother, to make a reply to this letter? If so, why did he publish it to the world? And why did he take such liberties with a letter addressed to Dr. Bangs? I suppose a letter thus published, is intended for public effect; and, of course, is public property; and may be used by the public, as the public may judge best. Undoubtedly, the venerable father to whom he gives leave to reply, is, all things considered, the best qualified to make the correction which justice demands, before the public, and which, I could not, he will willingly do. But it cannot be denied, that others have a right if they judge proper, to offer remarks upon the merits of that long public document, without feeling that they have treated the author with either indecorum, or disrespect. MORAL JUSTICE. Haverhill, Mass. Jan. 23.

## NEW BEDFORD WESLEYAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

BROTHER BROWN—Having received the report of the formation of the New Bedford Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society, auxiliary to the New England Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Society. This is the first Auxiliary, which has been reported to me as Secretary of the Parent Society, since its organization. I believe other local societies have been formed among our people, within the bounds of New England; but, if there are such, and it is their desire to become auxiliary to the Parent Society, I would take this opportunity to inform their Secretaries, that in order to be recognized as auxiliaries, they should be reported to the Secretary of the Parent Society, and also, that a copy of their Constitution should be forwarded.

The meeting at which the above Society was organized, was held in the Elm-street Vestry, Jan. 10, 1837. B. T. Sandford was called to the chair, and J. D. Butler, chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was then stated by Wm. R. Pitman. On motion of W. R. Pitman, it was then

Resolved, That it is expedient to form an Anti-Slavery Society, to be composed of members of the M. E. Church in New Bedford, for the purpose of disseminating Anti-Slavery principles among our people, and also to strengthen the hands of our ministers, who have taken the lead in this great and good work.

A Constitution was adopted in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution of the Parent Society, and the following officers chosen to conduct the business of the Society.

B. T. SANDFORD, President.  
CLOTHIER PIERCE, Vice.  
WALTER PARSONS, Secy.  
JAMES D. BUTLER, Secy.

COUNSELLORS.—W. R. PITMAN, Amos Gammon, Caleb L. Ellis, Albert D. Hoy, James L. Pierce, Francis Baker and Mendel Ellis.

The Society was organized with 26 members; the number added since has not been reported.

The following resolutions were adopted at the meeting.

Resolved, As the sense of this Society, that we fully believe, our Creator hath made of one blood, all nations that dwell on the earth, and that to deny any portion of our species the common right of citizenship, on account of their poverty or complexion, is a wicked infringement of the law of God.

Resolved, That we do not believe the Scriptures authorize the condemnation of the innocent, to involuntary and hereditary bondage.

Resolved, That slavery, as it exists in the U. States, is a great moral and political evil, and contrary to the spirit of the gospel of Jesus Christ.

Resolved, That efforts ought to be made immediately to convince the members of our church, that to hold human beings as goods and chattels, is a heinous sin against God.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the paper called *Zion's Herald*, in our country, is unwarrantable, and ought to be supported by every friend of justice and equal rights, and especially by the members of the M. E. Church.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in *Zion's Herald*, and *Zion's Watchman*. JAMES D. BUTLER, Secy.

NEW BEDFORD, JAN. 20.

P. CRANDALL, Secy. N. E. W. A. S. S.

## ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1837.

What a pleasant thing it is, to sit down by a good fire on a winter evening, and read a religious newspaper, (say, if you please, *Zion's Herald*), that has been paid for in advance. "A word," &c.

UNFREQUENT REVIVALS.—The unfrequency of revivals of religion, ought to be a subject of investigation with all Christians, and especially with every Christian minister. Those who sincerely love the cause of Christ, and are desirous to witness the salvation of sinners, ought not to rest contented, while things remain as they now do. Let the cause of this declension be first ascertained, and then let the remedy be applied.

In our opinion, the cause is a lack of personal devotedness to God. It is a lamentable truth, that, as a general thing, the evangelical churches are in a lukewarm state. The conversion of sinners under such circumstances, would not be a blessing to a church. The stream does not rise higher than the fountain. Conversions which take place under the auspices of a lukewarm church, will make lukewarm Christians. Will the Holy Spirit have any agency in such a work?

The best thing we have seen on this subject of late, is the article on our first page, entitled "Means and Method of Revival." We ask for it, the careful perusal of all our readers. We hope then, it will be followed by a serious and thorough examination of the heart, and result in a resolution to consecrate it anew, and wholly to God.

## DEPARTURE OF THE MISSIONARIES.

The peculiar feelings which press upon the hearts of those who leave their native land, especially if for the cause of Christ, and whose destination is to a place where the comforts of civilized society are the more painful in the remembrance, as there most strongly contrasted with the privations and hardships of savage life, can never be appreciated or experienced by any, but those very persons who thus commit self-expiation. Our friends bore up under these circumstances, with a fortitude and self-possession worthy the cause in which they have embarked their all. They are now upon the ocean, a little company, alone with their own hearts, and Him to whom they have consecrated their bodies, spirits and souls, as "living sacrifices, holy, acceptable unto God."

We received the following communication from Br. Leslie, a few hours before he left, but not in season for last week's paper. Viewed in the light of his victory, it will no doubt be read with interest.

Mr. Editor.—Having arrived at the eve of separation from my native land, I knew not how to deny myself the privilege of communicating to the numerous circle of Christian friends with whom I part, some of those feelings which labor in my breast for utterance, but which I cannot find language to express.

I think I have been called by the voice of God and of the church, to labor for the salvation of the heathen. But it is painful to take the parting land, or rather leave, with the even melancholy satisfaction of a farewell interview, those who are allied to me by ties as dear as

life itself, and separate from a large and extensive circle of Christian friends with whom I have long enjoyed and reciprocated the pleasures of Christian intercourse; and what is most painfully trying, to separate from my much esteemed fathers and brethren in the ministry, among whom, though unworthy, I have long enjoyed a place and standing, and by whose good counsels and instructions I have been so frequently comforted and blessed. I am about, likewise, to bear away a helpless family, consisting of a beloved companion, severed from the affectionate embrace of her dearest earthly friends, with three little daughters at tender an age, as will not enable them to cherish any distinct recollections of the land of their nativity,—going forth, literally, as lambs among wolves, far distant from the abodes of civilized man.

"What," I am frequently asked, "are the motives which influence your mind, and govern your decision in this case?" I answer, My decisions are, I believe, the result of a full and clear conviction, derived from a calm, deliberate, and enlightened view of the nature and extent of Christian obligation and duty.—I have beheld with delight the thousand spices which ornament our Christian temples. I have listened with admiration to the sound of the church-going bell, which is heard over the length and breadth of our favored land, in notes of sweetest concert. Standing upon this moral eminence, I had almost lost sight of the moral desolations with which I was surrounded. I was waiting with earnest expectation to hear the final shout, the victor's song, which should announce the universal triumph of Christ's kingdom over all. But ah! how great was my disappointment, to learn that the whole world still lieth in the wicked one,—that it still remains for Christ to possess the heathen, and inherit the uttermost parts of the earth;—that the enlightening of the nations, and the conversion of the world, remain to a very fearful extent unaccomplished.

This, Christian reader, is no sketch of the fancy,—these are stern realities. Every Christian minister, and every Christian is fearfully responsible in relation to this great work of evangelizing the world. Viewing, as I do, the imperative claims of the heathen on one hand, and the positive command of the Saviour on the other, I find myself only at liberty to follow the clearest conviction of duty, which I am satisfied both requires and justifies the course I now pursue.

With these views and convictions, and without any exalted views of my own qualifications, for arrogating to myself any degree of piety above my brethren, I only claim to feel and discharge my own responsibility, as a single individual, who, in common with those I address, am hastening to the bar of God, there to answer to the Judge of all, why no more has been done to save the world.

Orders from the vessel announce her departure in two hours. Adieu! adieu! DAVID LESLIE. Boston, Jan. 21, 1837.

LEGISLATIVE NEGLECT.—We learn by the *Herald of Freedom*, that at the recent session of the N. Hampshire Legislature, a resolution was presented by one of the representatives, appropriating the small sum of 50 dollars for the purchase of books and other publications of a moral and religious character, designed for, and intended to aid the reformation of the convicts in the State Prison. But the parsimony and avarice of that Legislature, whose constituents a short time since had the inhumanity to refuse to make suitable provision for its unfortunate, and in some cases wretched insane inmates, rejected the resolution. Noble, philanthropic senators and ages! who thus bravely refused to expend fifty dollars for the moral improvement of the very wretch who had committed a crime, and who had been sentenced to the State Prison. But we let the *Exeter News Letter* speak.

Sacred to protect itself, may restrain the liberty and take the lives of numbers; but that is a barbarous inhumanity, which, having locked up the body, seeks to shut up the mind in the prison house of ignorance, guilt, and despair. It is a bitter mockery to throw an individual into prison, into the very midst of vice, and crime, among the most abandoned associates, with every feature of depravity constantly before him, and bid him to reform, when as such as in us lies, we shut out the light of truth, and withhold all encouragement from virtuous example, and deny every aid to bring the erring back to the path of rectitude and respectability. A book which might not cost a dollar, might leave an impression, and induce a train of reflection, which should restore a convict to his friends a reformed, if not a happy man.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]

MOBILE, JAN. 2, 1837.

Columbus, Georgia—Alabama River—Mobile—Agriculture—Growth of Mobile.

Br. Brown.—If I mistake not, in my last, I gave you an account of passing from Columbus through the Creek Nation to Montgomery. Columbus is a town of some importance on the Alabama river, 160 miles from Mobile by land, and about 500 by water. It is but a few years since it was commenced, but being on the route from Charleston to Mobile, N. Orleans, Texas, &c., it has grown very rapidly. It has now some 5000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable business. Large quantities of cotton are sent down from here to Mobile by steamboats. Like most other Southern cities and towns, it is unhealthy in the latter part of summer, and the early part of the fall. It has at present, a Methodist, a Presbyterian, a Universalist, a Baptist, and a Catholic church; and the Episcopalians have one building.

The Alabama is a good sized stream, generally rapid, and very crooked. There is very little cleared land to be seen on its banks; but, as in Georgia, the fields are generally forests of dry trees. Almost one continued cane-brake lines its banks for 500 miles. So far as I have had an opportunity to observe, canebrakes cover all the low and swampy lands, throughout this State. The scenery along the banks is rather monotonous; but sometimes presenting a bold bluff and deep ravine. One or two small lakes are the grandest I have ever seen. The soil of this, and the State of Georgia, is generally sandy, and from the violent rains which fall here, are much washed and gullied in many places. I have seen places where the ground was furrowed from 20 to 50 feet deep, and 30 or 40 feet wide from this cause.

Mobile is situated at the head of a bay about 20 miles long, of the same name. It has at the present time from 15 to 20,000 inhabitants. Many of these are Northern men, who have no families here. There is probably a greater amount of business done here, than in any other place of the same population in the world. Land sells for \$1000 per front foot, where there are good buildings on it. Rents are very high. A house which in Boston could be rented for \$300 or \$350, would bring \$1800 here; and other things are in proportion. And yet, such are the facilities for business, that men can afford to pay such enormous prices for every thing, and then make fortunes.—Some of the reasons which conduce to the commercial prosperity of the place, are, the State has considerable inland navigation—the Alabama, the Bigbee, and the Black Warrior rivers penetrating into the heart of the State in different directions, and all uniting at the head of the bay, just above the city. And thus the cotton crops, which in all the southern part of the State are large, can, with very little trouble, be brought to Mobile, and thence shipped to Baltimore, New York, Boston, Liverpool, &c.

Agriculture, as it is carried on at the South, is a source of immense wealth. While the farmer in the Northern States labors hard and calculates close, to realize \$1000 from his farm, the Southern planter raises crops worth from \$20,000 to \$70,000, beside the provisions consumed by his family and "hands." Hence it is nothing uncommon to find planters in this country worth from one, to five hundred thousand dollars. The low lands of Georgia and South Carolina, are devoted to raising rice. The higher lands of both these States, as also those of Alabama and Mississippi, are devoted to the production of cotton; while in the low lands of Louisiana, the sugar cane is the principal article of produce. While in Mobile, as in all other cities, all kinds of business is transacted, to a certain extent, the cotton trade is the principal. Many Commission Houses, do an immense business in this line. For several years, the town of Blakely, situated a few miles below, on the opposite side of the bay, contested the palm with this place. It was then uncertain whether Mobile would ever be a place of much note. But since it has gained the ascendancy, it has grown very rapidly. I am informed that its growth has been at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum, for a few years past. As a consequence, there are many new buildings. The dwellings are of wood for the most part, and being painted white, they give the city an air of neatness. The larger stores and warehouses are built of brick, but a most miserable material. Some of the buildings actually fall to ruins, before they are finished! The streets are very regular, as is the case with most other towns in the South. At present, the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians, the Methodists and the Catholics have churches in the city. Others are trying to build, and the Methodists talk of a second. There is not however so much zeal on the subject of multiplying churches in this country, as at the North. I will endeavor to paint some peculiarities of character in a future communication.

Since writing the above, I have heard of another gentleman being killed with a Bowie knife. The jury of inquest decided the murderer to be blameless!

## REVIVALS.

### CHURCH ST. CHURCH, BOSTON.

Br. Brown.—We have been holding a series of evening meetings in the Church Street church of this city, for the last 3 or 4 weeks. The Lord has been with us, and about forty have professed to experience the forgiveness of sins, through our Lord Jesus Christ, many of whom have already joined the class. The work is still progressing. Hallelujah! The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth! M. L. SCUDDER. Boston, Jan. 26, 1837.

### PAWTUCKET, R. I.

The Lord is favoring us with a gracious shower in this station. During the last fifteen months, I have received about sixty persons into the church, and still the inquiry of some is, "Where will it all come before the Lord, and how myself before the Most High?" "What must I do to be saved?" Others have recently found peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ; and the prayer of the church still is, "O Lord, revive thy work," and we are expecting to see greater things than these—for which may we be blessed with the prayers of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity and truth. WM. P. WHITE. Pawtucket, Jan. 29.

### MARLOW CIRCUIT, N. H. CONFERENCE.

Br. Brown.—We cheerfully accept the privilege of adding a line to your department for revival intelligence. Our brethren have been waking out of sleep, and many of them with new resolutions and increased zeal are advancing toward a better country, rejoicing in possession of salvation free and full.

In connection with our Quarterly Meeting, assisted by our Presiding Elder and three of our ministering brethren from the vicinity, we held a meeting at Lemster, which continued six days; the result was, the church was quickened, and more than twenty professed to have found redemption through Jesus Christ. Some have since sought and found the blessing; others are still inquiring the way to Zion. Some also in other parts of the Circuit have found Jesus precious to their souls.

We have received twenty-two as probationers into the M. E. Church, and our prospects are still favorable. To God belongs all the glory. Yours in love, H. JOHNSON.

January 24.

### GILMANTON, N. H.

BROTHER BROWN—Since my last letter was written, several among us have sought and found the Saviour, and have united with us on probation, though we have not witnessed that general work which we then anticipated. How little do we know of the future! One week from the time of my previous notice of what the Lord was doing among us, I was taken sick, and was confined several weeks; by getting out sooner than was prudent, I had a relapse, with which I have been almost entirely confined ever since: so that I have not attempted to preach but three times for more than two months.

Our trust is still in the Lord, from whom our help cometh, and to whom we would render ceaseless praise for what his grace has wrought. Yours in the best of bonds, SAMUEL A. CUSHING. Jan. 27, 1837.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.—This Conference held its annual session at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 7. Bishop Morris presided. The S. W. Christian Advocate stated, that the business of the Conference was attended to with much unanimity and brotherly affection. No account is given of the gain or loss, or the admission and ordination of members. We should judge from what is said, that there has been a loss the past year.

[Transcribed from Zion's Herald.]

WAR.—In all the other judgments of God, the inhabitants of the earth, learn righteousness. When a land is visited with famine, or plague, or earthquake, the people commonly see, and acknowledge the hand of God. But wherever war breaks out, God is forgotten, if he be not set at open defiance.

What a glorious work of God was at Cumberland and Kilsyth, from 1740 to 1744. But the war which followed, tore it all up by the roots, and left scarce any trace of it behind; in such a way, that when I diligently inquired a few years after, I could not find one who retained the life of God!—J. Wesley.

LETTERS TO BISHOP HOPKINS.—Our readers will recollect these able Letters, which originally appeared in *Zion's Herald*, some time since. They have recently been reprinted in a small book at Windsor, Vt., at the expense of a few individuals, as a means of counteracting the influence of the Bishop's Lecture. Forty thousand copies of *Zion's Herald* extra, containing these Letters were circulated throughout the States and Territories. We wish as wide a circulation to them, in their present form.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

### MISSIONARY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mr. Editor.—It is with peculiar satisfaction, that the Executive Committee of the Missionary Society, contemplate the efforts now making in its behalf. Some of the Agents from whom we have heard, are doing nobly; but not more so than the importance of the cause demands. It is most earnestly desired, that all the Agents will copy their example, yet, if possible, go beyond them. No cause can authorize a bolder, a more ardent emulation.

In the efforts recently made in this city and vicinity, to aid in the outfit of our worthy brethren and their associates, who have but just left for the Oregon Mission, I consider that we have had more influence than the fact, that our Missionaries were peculiarly fitted for the station to which they had been appointed.

Brother Leslie has been long known as among the worthiest members of the Conference. Brother Perkins from Maine is a young man of much promise. Human policy and our feelings, had they controlled, would have dictated that they should remain with us; but higher considerations said they must go. Indeed, their hearts were already in Oregon, and what would it avail to have retained their persons?

While the parent Missionary Society is providing the means of establishing and sustaining Missions in various parts of the world, the Missionary Education Society looks directly at the character of our Missionaries. Its design is to aid to the very utmost of its ability, in qualifying young men for this great work. And certainly, no work requires better talents and deeper piety. And the fact, that such are the men employed in this work,—men from whose character and efforts we may be assured nothing will be left undone on their part, to give success to their enterprise, furnishes additional grounds of belief, that monies raised will not be misapplied.

Thus the M. E. Society comes in to the aid of the general Society. It provides that the men shall be thoroughly furnished to every good word and work. The importance of its design cannot be too highly estimated. And we can assure our brethren the Agents, that if they were intimately conversant with the character and frequency of the applications to the Committee for aid,—from men whose hearts are already burn to be employed in this work, no motive would be wanting to secure the most zealous co-operation of themselves and their brethren in the stations where they are appointed to present its claims. Every brother in the ministry should feel that this Society is peculiarly his own,—that his own best interests are identified with its success. And the writer of this would sincerely hope, that the circumstance of this appeal's coming from so humble a person as himself, will not lessen in the least the high claims of the Society,—claims which, it would be, would make to be felt. J. HORTON. Boston, Jan. 28.

We cut the following short sentence from a document formerly of some note, but now, in one important particular at least, nearly obsolete:—

All men are created equal; and are endowed by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

THE MAGAZINE AND REVIEW.—To subscribers we would say, that it was long after the last number was issued before we were apprized of the fact that many expected to receive their numbers without giving notice that they were subscribers, and were disappointed at not receiving them. As it had been announced, that the subscription list was destroyed by fire, it was presumed it would occur to them that the clerk could not know to whom to direct the numbers of the work, without information from each one individually. But it seems this fact occurred to very few, and the reasons for calling attention to it came so late that we concluded to defer it until the present number should be issued. Let it then be distinctly understood, that the clerk has no list by which he can ascertain who are subscribers, which is the only reason why the numbers were not duly directed to all, and he cannot now forward them to such as have not yet sent in their names until they do so. The present number is made up entirely of original matter except a very few pages.—Ch. Advocate and Jour.

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A large number of subscribers have recently paid for the Magazine in this city, but it has not yet arrived to one of them; the delay is complained of. We have not received a copy ourselves, and cannot therefore give any opinion of its literary character. We know not why it is no longer sent to our office as heretofore.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

### DEDICATION.

The Meeting-House recently built by the Methodist Society at Haverhill Corner, N. H., was dedicated to the worship of ALMIGHTY GOD, on Thursday the 19th inst. Many are aware of the misfortune of this Society a few years since, in the loss of a house which they erected for the worship of God, and which threw them into a situation in some respects, prejudicial to their success. But that Being who watches over his children, heard the prayers of his children; and has given them by his Providence and grace, both the means, and a disposition to erect another house very neat and convenient for his worship. The religious services at the opening of the house, were deeply solemn, interesting and profitable. Prayer was offered for God by his blessing, by D. L. Robinson; sermon by Elisha J. Scott, from the second chapter of Daniel. JOHN GOULD. Haverhill, N. H., Jan. 21.

HIGH PRICE OF BREAD STUFFS.—A great meeting was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, in New York City, on Friday, the 20th ult., to take into consideration the present high price of provisions, and to inquire the cause. After the meeting was organized, the following advertisement which had been posted in the city was read:—

"High Price of Provisions.—A public meeting for the consideration and discussion of the above important subject, will be held at the Tabernacle, in Broadway, on Friday evening next, the 20th inst.

"In Paris bread is two cents a pound, in London three, in America—the greatest grain-growing country in the world—six. Why is this? Thousands of bushels of grain have been imported into this city during the year, from foreign countries. And it is known that the quantity of grain, the produce of our country brought to market, exceeds that of the preceding year by several hundred thousand bushels! Who eats this food? What has become of it? It is all sold to the rich, and the poor are obliged to consume Twelve Hundred Thousand Bushels, and the breadwinners destroy many thousand bushels more. For this wanton and sinful perversion of the bounties of Providence, is there no help? In answer to this question all classes have a deep personal interest. The citizens, therefore, generally, but especially mechanics and laboring men, are invited to attend the discussion."

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Follen, D. M. Reese, and Rev. Thomas P. Hunt.

Dr. FOLLEN stated that the great increase in the price of bread stuffs, is not owing to a short crop, for it has been ascertained by the examination of official documents, that far more wheat arrived by the Canal in 1836, than in 1835; and that, the increase was 41,943 barrels of flour. In addition to this, large quantities of grain have been imported. Flour in 1835, was \$5.50 per bbl. in 1836, \$10, and in 1837, \$14! He inquired to what this might be attributed. After mentioning some general causes, which

operated probably, to a small extent, in the case of the grain which have been so abundantly imported, and stated that in New York, 100,000 bushels of corn are consumed in the city alone imported 100,000 bushels to the distillers for a profit.

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made in this city and vicinity, to the worthy brethren and their association for the Oregon Mission, and the fact that it is a daily tribute for the station to which it is sent.

been long known as among the most successful of the kind. Brother Perkins, a man of much promise. Human nature, had he controlled, would have remained with us; but higher duty must go. Indeed, their hearts are, and what would it avail to have them stay? The Society is providing the same sustaining Missions in various parts of the world. Its design is to do good, in qualifying its agents at work. And certainly, no work is so deplorable as that, when the fact, employed in this work, men from efforts may be assured nothing but good will result. To their additional pure grounds of belief, not be misapprehended.

comes in to the aid of the gentleness that the men shall be thorough good word and work. The important to be highly estimated. And when the Agents, that if they were with the character and frequency the Committee for aid, from men from to be employed in this work, to secure the most zealous and faithful to present its claims. Every body should feel that this Society is at its own best interests are identified. And the writer of this would sincerely hope that the appearance of this paper as himself, will not lessen the efforts of the Society, claims which, it is to be felt.

J. HORTON.

ing short sentence from a document, but now, in one important particular, it is—

and are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

AND REVIEW.—To subscribers who are long after the last number was issued, the fact that many numbers without giving notice that they were discontinued at not received, and suggests the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Texas. Mr. Walker, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston spoke in favor of this step.

HOUSE. A bill to revive the act of 1825, providing for soldiers disabled in the war of the revolution, was read twice and committed.

The bill from the Senate to admit Michigan into the Union, on an equal footing with the original States, was discussed.

SENATE. Friday, Jan. 20.—Nothing of interest.

HOUSE. A bill to continue the office of Commissioner of Penitentiaries was read twice, and ordered to a third reading.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 23.—Mr. Wright made an unfavorable report upon the petition from N. Y. City, for a National Bank.

Mr. Niles reported a bill to repeal the duty on coal.

HOUSE. The day was spent in the presentation of abolition petitions, and in discussions growing therefrom.

SENATE. Tuesday, Jan. 24.—The bill to restrict the sale of public lands to actual settlers, was debated at considerable length.

HOUSE. The Committee of Ways and Means were discharged from the further consideration of the petition from N. Y. City, for a National Bank.

A resolution appropriating \$30,000 for the purchase of the manuscripts of the late James Madison, was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the whole.

The bill for the admission of Michigan, was taken up and debated.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

SENATE. Monday, Jan. 23.—A message was received from the Governor, communicating a copy of the Report of the Commissioners for enlarging the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester.

HOUSE. The Committee on the Judiciary were ordered to inquire into the expediency of imposing a penalty on any persons who may give false information to assessors of taxes.

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SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 25.—A committee was appointed to inquire into the doings of the Nahant Bank.

HOUSE. Rev. Richard S. Storrs was chosen to preach the next Election Sermon.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote, whereby the House yesterday granted the use of the Hall this evening, to the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society. The motion was strongly opposed, and many motions to adjourn, to lay on the table, &c. were made, all of which were lost.

The question then being taken to reconsider, it was decided in the negative. Yeas 232—nays 233.

SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 26.—A bill to incorporate the Boston and Portsmouth Steamboat Company, passed to a second reading.

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operated probably, to a small extent, he spoke of the distillation of vast quantities of grain, as the special cause, and stated that in New York City above 1,200,000 bushels of corn are consumed in the distilleries. One gentleman alone imported 100,000 bushels of rye, which he sold to the distillers for a profit of \$60,000.

Dr. REESE stated, that could the vast quantities of grain which have been wasted the year past, be transmitted by some magic, into their original state, it would reduce the price of flour to \$5 per bbl. He declared that the traffic in intoxicating liquors, is the prolific source of corruption, pauperism, crime and death; and that in the city of New York, there are 2,874 tavern licenses, or about one shop for every ten resident voters.

Mr. HUNT observed, that the mania of avarice, and the hellish spirit of speculation is at the bottom of these evils. All are striving for gain, and even some ministers of the gospel are engaged in land speculations. He said that the distillers in Philadelphia had erected large houses, where they boarded boys at 75 cents per month on the remains of the grain, after it was distilled. He attributed great blame to vendors of the poison, as well as to the makers, and he could not see how a vender of rum could reprove another for sin.

Several important resolutions were passed.

Such a meeting ought to be held in this city.

QUITE A MISTAKE.—Brother R. W. Allen, has made a great mistake in the last Christian Advocate and Journal, in his arithmetic. He says, speaking of the sum raised last year for missionary purposes,

"We raised, if I mistake not, about one mill to each member of our church."

One mill only to each member of our church, would be only \$600 in the whole. And yet he says below,

"A church of six hundred thousand members, raising about sixty thousand dollars for the salvation of the world."

The truth is, \$60,000 among 600,000 members is ten cents each. It is very much to be regretted, that such a mistake should be so extensively circulated; not because what we have done is anything to boast of, for it ought, and might be five times that sum.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.—We have just seen a neatly printed Catalogue of the Wesleyan University for the present collegiate year, containing also the names of the Alumni of the institution. The number of undergraduates is 120, of which 20 are Seniors, 29 Juniors, 37 Sophomores, and 34 Freshmen.

## CONGRESS.

SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 19.—A message was received from the President of the U. S., communicating a letter from Gen. Santa Anna to him, and a copy of his answer. The letter of Santa Anna acknowledges his conviction that it was useless to prosecute the war any further, and suggests the expediency of acknowledging the independence of Texas. Mr. Walker, Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Preston spoke in favor of this step.

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To the Editor of Zion's Herald:

DEAR BROTHER.—As I am appointed, by the Executive Committee of the Missionary Education Society, their agent, I wish you to publish in the Herald the following article, &c.

South Yarmouth, Monday Feb. 13.

Chatham, Tuesday " 14.

Harwich, Wednesday " 15.

Yarmouth Port, Thursday " 16.

Barnstable, Friday " 17.

Sandwich, Sunday " 19.

All these appointments will be attended at 6 o'clock in the evening. The preachers are respectfully invited to give out these appointments in their several charges, and state the object of the meeting. Their co-operation is also requested; if we have it not, we labor in vain.

ABRAHAM HOLWAY.

Sandwich Monument, Jan. 21.

## BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Oratorio on last Wednesday evening, was filled with an overflowing audience. The performances were of first rate character. The established reputation of the Academy is such, as to render useless any compliments to the management; but we feel anxious that the lovers of sweet harmony may occasionally attend these Concerts, that they may witness the beauty, and the superior excellence of refined musical taste, and of cultivated musical science. There are no exercises which will inspire the heart with a more fervent zeal, that will exalt the soul with a more glowing benevolence, and light up the imagination with more vivid prospects, than sacred music, performed like that of this Academy.

"Where are thy bowers, O Canaan,  
That sweet abode of Israel?  
Where are thy fountains, O Kedron,  
Where love and peace do dwell?"

How beautiful the words, but accompanied with the melodious strains of well tuned voices, how thrilling.—The audience appeared chained as by a spell; and on holy influence seemed to pervade the whole.

The Boston Academy performed admirably; perhaps there might have been some improvement in the selection of their pieces. The orchestra evinced great skill, and received general applause. Their vocal organs is a splendid piece of mechanism, and its tones are exquisitely beautiful.

REV. J. HAMILTON.—We have heard that this gentleman has entirely recovered his health, and that he has been appointed to take charge of the Methodist Society in N. Orleans City. We hope he will do much good there.

WESLEYAN ACADEMY.—The Trustees of this Academy have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature for pecuniary aid. We shall give the result of the application, as soon as it can be obtained.

REPLY TO DR. FISK.—A reply to Dr. Fisk's letter to Rev. T. Merrill, will be given in our next. It is from the pen of the latter gentleman.

THE ORGANS.—The Ordeon: a collection of secular Melodies, arranged and harmonized for four voices, designed for adult Singing Schools, and for Social Music Parties. By G. J. Webb and Lowell Masson, Professors in the Boston Academy of Music. Boston: J. H. Wilkins & R. B. Carter, and American Stationers' Company. 1837.

Many books of popular moral songs have been published within a few years, arranged for the Piano Forte; but this is the first, arranged in four parts, for the voice. "The work has been compiled," says the preface, "for the purpose of furnishing a suitable book for adult Singing Schools, or classes in vocal music, and also for families and social music parties."

Such a work has long been wanted, and we have no doubt will rapidly sell. In the selection of the poetry, (a very difficult task for a work of this kind,) there is evidence of a discriminating and judicious taste, and the same remark will apply to the music; and we regret to see that some of the most popular moral songs are omitted.

SINGULAR FACT.—A writer in the Boston Atlas states that in making a well in this city on the Neck, in one instance, the auger was sunk to the depth of 80 feet, when of a sudden it settled by its own weight a few feet, and on being withdrawn, a pure crystalline stream of water rushed up violently from the bottom, and completely inundated the surface of the land in its vicinity, so much so, that the proprietors of the land were about to prosecute for damages; they were to receive from this source; but unexpectedly the earth caved in, in consequence of the tube extending but about half way to the bottom, and the water ceased to flow, which put an end to the dispute.

FIRE AT DEERHAM.—On Sabbath evening last, the Rail Road Depot at Deerham was burnt, together with the engine, tender, and two cars. Loss estimated at \$15,000. Small insurance.

## General Intelligence.

Honesty and Liberality.—The following circumstances are highly honorable to all the parties concerned. The other day, a clerk in the employ of Andrew T. Hall & Co., while on his way to the bank, dropped \$250, which was picked up by an Irishman, named Dennis Carroll, who called upon a Catholic clergyman for advice how to proceed in the matter. The priest judiciously advised him to advertise the money; and in conformity with the advice, he did so, and Mr. Hall obtained his money from the priest. He then gave Carroll thirty dollars, and five more to the Poor Fund of the Church. Carroll said when he received the thirty dollars, "This will carry me through the winter better than if I had kept the \$250."—Post.

Extensive Forgery.—An hitherto much respected Clerk, in the employ of Edward D. Peters, was on Thursday arrested by Constable Shute, on the complaint of Mr. William G. Lambert, for forging a check for \$2500 on the Atlantic Bank, in the name of Messrs. Lambert & Slade. On Saturday last, the check was presented at the Bank, by Joshua L. Davis, a truckman, who received it from the Clerk for that purpose. There was something about the manner of presenting the check, that led the officer of the Bank to suspect that all was not right, and instead of paying it, he notified the firm in whose name it was drawn. The signatures were so well executed, that the forgery might have escaped the detection of the firm, but for the circumstance that in the course of the business of the day, so transaction of the kind had taken place. Davis was unable to tell the name of the person who gave him the check, but gave such a description of his person, as, connected with other circumstances, excited the suspicion on the Clerk. He was brought up for examination on Thursday afternoon, when he was consulted to submit to the order of the Court, without going into any evidence. He was then ordered to recognize for his appearance at the Municipal Court, in the sum of \$4000.

It is said, that he has been living beyond his income, and, for the past fortnight, has carried a pistol about his neck, undecided whether to blow his brains out, or resort to unlawful expedients to extricate himself from his pecuniary embarrassments.—Morning Post.

The Duties of Parents.—The reporter of the Post, after giving the details of a case in which a child had been convicted of larceny, and his crime was attributable to the neglect of his father, very properly remarks: "By what fatality has the subject of the duties of parents in the humbler walks of life, been so entirely overlooked by the Clergy? The topic never appears to have been treated upon, except incidentally. In Paley's Moral Philosophy, which contains one hundred and twenty-one chapters, there is only one short paragraph which specially refers to them. In two of his sermons, on the Duty of Parents, the class we speak of are scarcely adverted to. In the published discourses of the two master ministers of opposing views—Dr. Chalmers of Scotland, and Dr. Channing of America—there is not a single sermon on the subject."—Daily Herald.

The eighth of January, (Sunday) being the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, was celebrated in New Orleans by a procession, religious services in the cathedral, a military review, and a sham fight in the public square. The fire works prepared for the evening were postponed in consequence of heavy showers of rain—but balls were generally attended.—Mer. Jour.

As an evidence of New England industry, it is stated that the town of Topsfield, Mass., alone, during the last year two hundred thousand pairs of shoes of various kinds to the South and West, and that two young men who commenced business a few years ago, with a capital of but a few hundred dollars, manufactured last year sixty thousand pairs, and their sales amounted to \$30,000.

Rev. Dr. Robertson, missionary to Greece, has presented a petition to Congress, praying that a law may pass, securing to his children born in Greece, the privileges of citizenship of the United States.

## ZION'S HERALD.

Persecution Caps.—It is well known to most persons in the habit of attending the sports of boys, that the Persecution Cap has become of late years one of their common playthings. Its loud explosion is heard at the corners of our streets, and in most places where boys are in the habit of assembling for amusement. The danger of such an explosion is, that it is liable to explode in the hands of those who are ignorant of its nature, or careless in its employment, is unfortunately almost unknown. This danger lies in the fact that the moment the percussion cap explodes, it breaks into many very minute pieces, each of which is thrown with sufficient force to enter any part of the body it may chance to strike. The part most liable to serious injury from this cause is the eye. When a flying portion of the cap strikes this delicate organ, it generally penetrates its coats, lodges in its interior, from which it cannot be extracted, and excites a disorganizing inflammation that in nineteen cases in twenty ends in the destruction of vision.

Blindness from this cause has of late years become a very common accident, not only among boys, but also adults, who, ignorant of the nature of the percussion cap, are in the habit of using it in the discharge of muskets unprovided with a lock properly fitted for its reception. The writer of this caution can point to several children in this city, and to many individuals in the country, old and young, who have been rendered hopelessly blind, by the careless explosion of a percussion cap; and only remembers one case of injury to the eye from this cause, in which the vision was not destroyed. These accidents are of late years so frequent, that it becomes a duty to caution all against the careless use of the percussion cap—and especially parents—that they may as far as possible, adopt measures to deter their children from its present common and dangerous use. In the hands of children, it is in no others, an abundant and melancholy experience has shown that it is an edge tool and full of danger.—Boston Patriot.

Locust Rail Road.—From the sixth annual report just made to the Legislature, it appears that the second track of rails on the Lowell road has been extended 11-1/3 miles, and the third 10-1/2 miles, making \$5,645,229. Amount received for transportation to Nov. 1835, \$45,329 03— and so, for six months, ending May, 1836, \$6,722 26, and for six months ending November, 1836, \$6,975 93, making the whole transportation, deducting expenses, amount to \$133,227 22. Dividend of \$18 75 per share, when it is to be paid, and there is a balance yet undivided of \$60,327.—Traveler.

Lyn.—There were manufactured last year 2,541,929 pairs of shoes, valued at \$1,673,333. This probably includes about 111,000 pairs of men's boots, shoes, slippers, &c., but is exclusive of India Rubbers, which amount to about \$121,000. The number of regular manufacturers of ladies' shoes is 84; but there are others who work their own stock, and perhaps in a few instances employ a journeyman or two. The number of hindlers about 2530. There are nine schools in the town; of one of which Alonzo Lewis, the poet, is the instructor. Besides these, however, there are several primary schools.

New England Coal Mining Company.—This company have now in successful operation at their mine in Cumberland, their steam engine, and we have been informed by the agent that they will be able to afford it delivered at Providence, at the price of \$7.50 per ton. We would recommend to our friends to try this coal, underdressed from the agent, as to the proper mode of using it.—Prov. Courier.

Great Bank Failure at Manchester, Eng.—A gentleman of this city has just placed in our hands a letter from his correspondent in Manchester, England, dated Dec. 24th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract:—"One of the largest Banks in England, having its head at Manchester, has just stopped payment. The bank is named the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, and is one of the largest in the country. It has a capital of £1,500,000—about \$7,000,000. Manchester will be all the worse for the failure, when it is known, and half the merchants in the county will be ruined. The New York fire was nothing to what this will be, and you have first intelligence."—Transcript.

The Croup.—Doct. Fisher, in the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, recommends to mothers who have a child afflicted with that dangerous disease, the croup, to apply immediately and perseveringly, until medical aid can be obtained, to the throat and upper part of the chest, sponges or napkins dipped in water as hot as can be borne, and wrung out, so that the water may not ooze from them. The remedy was first suggested by a German physician, and has been practiced with decided and uniform success.

Potato Bread.—The best of bread may be made by mixing one-third potato with two-thirds flour. Our readers, at least those of the "working men's" class, will understand us when we advise them to select the dry, or mealy varieties of potato. Boil them or steam them, leaving them as dry as practicable; peel them, and wash them through a coarse wire sieve, and work this product into the flour in the same manner as that which is usually mixed in. The best of all pence are the pennies we save. And this little contrivance brings flour down to the old price.—Brattleborough Den.

The Coin.—The bill reported in the House of Representatives for regulating the Mint, has been amended by the House, in such manner that the weight of the copper coin is to remain unaltered.

It appears from the debate on the new bill, that the new dollar is to be reduced in weight from 416 grains to 412 1/2, by a reduction of the amount of alloy, and retaining the same weight of pure silver.

Interesting to Horses.—"A Friend to the Horses," in the Pittsburgh Gazette, contains a curious account of putting cold water into the mouth of the horse when the weather is much below the freezing point; by doing so the consequence is, that when the bit touches the lips or tongue, the skin will come off, as if burnt with a hot iron.

It is said that the horse soon learns to associate the use of and suffer. This fact should be made known, and the practice of warming the bits observed in all northern latitudes, where the thermometer ranges between zero and the freezing temperature.

As an evidence of the utility of these remarks, let him put his tongue to a piece of exposed iron in a cold morning, and he will doubt it no longer.

John Jacob Astor, the New York Peltry Merchant, is now said to be worth twenty-five millions of dollars, which is twice as much as Stephen Girard left behind him. He still attends to business, and is very precise in his habits of life.

Shocking Event.—We copy the following horrid details from the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, of Jan. 7th.

We learn that a most disastrous encounter occurred two or three days ago on Plum Creek, in Shelby county.—The circumstances, as we are informed, are nearly as follows. There had been for some time a dispute between Mr. John Turnham, and Mr. Greenville Allen, two young gentlemen of wealth and respectability, both just married, in regard to the boundary line between a couple of plantations. On Tuesday or Wednesday last, they met on or near the disputed line, each attended by friends or relatives, and after some wrangling, Turnham shot Allen through the breast with a rifle, whereupon a cousin of Allen, with another rifle, shot Turnham through the head. Both died on the spot.

The number of deaths in New Bedford and vicinity during the last year was—adults 78, children 152—total 230. Population 11,000.

Santa Anna is declared by the present persons in power to be an outlaw, and all citizens of the United States, are called on to shoot him, should he again appear within the limits of any of the States or Territory of Mexico.

A gentleman in New Orleans, from Mexico, has been an eyewitness to the great preparations making by that government to open the Spring campaign with great vigor.

Hostilities renewed.—It is stated in the papers from Columbus, Ga., that the Creek Indians yet remaining in that vicinity, have lately taken up arms, and recommenced their depredations on the property of the whites, and have burnt two plantations, and done some other damage. They are said to be the friendly Indians who were suffered to remain by Gen. Jessup at the termination of the late campaign. A body of fifty men had left Columbus in pursuit of the marauders.

New Pilot System at New York.—A joint committee of the New York stock exchange, the Board of Trade, and Insurance Companies, at New York, have drawn up a new system for the regulation of pilotage at that port, to which the sanction of the Legislature is to be solicited.—Daily Advertiser.

The latest Natchez papers state that Mr. Pondexter, who lately came near losing his life by an accident in that city, is convalescent, and his entire recovery is anticipated.

BOSTON METHODIST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Boston Methodist Temperance Society will be held on Friday evening next, at 7 o'clock, at Zion's Herald office. A general and punctual attendance is requested. J. D. BARNETT, Sec'y. Feb. 1.

## PROTRACTED MEETING.

There will be a Protracted Meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Chatham, commencing (with a prayer meeting) on Tuesday, 14th Feb., at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

Brethren in the ministry and membership in the vicinity are particularly requested to remain over the Sabbath, to attend our Quarterly Meeting, which will be the 22d.

I. WASHBURN.

Chatham, Mass., Jan. 26.

## CHARTERED FUND

Of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States of America.

The Bishops, or other presiding officers of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America, are hereby informed, that each of the twenty-eight annual conferences are entitled to draw on me for the sum of eighty-two dollars, (commencing with Georgia conference), for the year 1837.

Alexander A. BAXTER, Treasurer.

Treasurer Chartered Fund, M. E. Church, Philadelphia, Dec. 8, 1836.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

W. P. Upham, J. W. Case, J. Perkins, S. Norris, W. A. Fisher, W. H. Richards, S. P. Williams, R. Spaulding, C. Weeks, L. Boyden, J. H. Hale, C. White, G. Reed, J. T. Burrill, A. Holway, P. Draper, A. Harris, W. Wilbur, L. Lovell, J. Porter, H. Mayo, J. W. Burrill, S. W. Foster, E. T. Thomas, J. Gould, G. W. Hunt, W. Emerson, E. Sprague, B. Parker, E. B. Morgan, N. Paine (32 dollars), L. Pierce (Iron Ship, 1, 1835, as you judge), S. Hollis (thank you, all right), M. P. Alderman (A. C. Wheat has paid to July 1, 1835, if we have made no mistake), J. Curry, I. Washburn (we will make all right), T. Marcy (to what time has E. L. Hatfield paid? let us know), S. A. Cushing, W. H. Hatch, F. P. Tracy, E. Sprague, E. M. Beebe (you shall hear from us by letter within a few days), T. Howard, J. Templeton, J. Hamilton, H. Johnson.

## PAYMENTS FOR THE HERALD

(Since January 23)

J. Baldwin, J. Templeton, S. Cowell, T. T. Crane, D. Gage, J. Haven, J. Mann, N. Childs, R. Cutter, S. Gale, G. Warner, H. M. Smith, L. Lovell, M. A. Markoe, C. Strobridge, E. Francis, J. Irish, R. Woodmansey, C. H. Darling, S. Chase, D. Bliss, S. Newhall, L. Leach, H. Phipps, E. Brown, B. Lewis, D. Taylor, T. Lewis, J. Ingalls, M. Perry, G. Daniels, B. F. Hill, C. Gilman, L. Wentworth, E. Mills, J. Dyer, J. Marquand, P. Hill, J. Higgin, C. Doane, 2d, N. Hopkins, S. Cobb, T. F. Cobb, Johnson & Wild, J. Truman, C. Crowell, D. Ayers, L. Nichols, S. A. Lowater, H. Eaton, D. Shaw, Z. Stone, and A. C. Wheat, \$2 each.

E. Parker, and M. Kennedy, \$1 each.

C. Taylor, \$2.50—W. Whitney, 1 cent.

## MARRIED.



## Poetry.

## BUNYAN'S PORTRAIT.

The Harpers of New York have recently published an edition of the Pilgrim's Progress in a style more worthy of its author than most that are in circulation. It has many embellishments; and among others, "a portrait from an authentic likeness, on seeing which Bernard Barton wrote the following beautiful lines."—*Christ. Intel.*

And this is BUNYAN! How unlike the dull  
Unmeaning visage which was wont to stand,  
His Pilgrim's Frontispiece—its ponderous scull  
Propped gracefully on an enormous hand!  
A countenance one vainly might have scanned  
For one bright ray of genius, or of sense;  
Much less the mental power of him who planned  
This fabric, quaint, of rare intelligence,  
And, having read its pile, became immortal thence.

But here we trace, indelibly defined,  
All his admirers' fondest hopes could crave,  
Shrewdness of intellect, and strength of mind,  
Devout, yet lively, and acute, though grave;  
Worthy of him whose rare invention gave  
To serious Truth, the charm of Fiction's dress,  
Yet in that fiction sought the soul to save  
From earth and sin, for heaven and happiness,  
And by his fancied dreams, men's waking hours to bless.

Delightful Author! while I look upon  
The striking Portraiture of thee—I seem  
As if my thoughts on Pilgrimage were gone  
Down the far vista of thy pleasant dream,  
Where varied scenes thy vivid wonders team—  
Of shining light, and catch that mountain high,  
Of Difficult ascent, the Pilgrim's faith to try.

The House called Beautiful; the lowly Vale  
Of Self-Humiliation, where the night  
Of CHRISTIAN, panting in heavenly mail,  
O'ercame Apollyon in that fearful fight;  
The Valley, named of Death, by shades of night  
Encompassed, with horrid phantoms rife;  
The Town of Vanity, where bigot spite,  
Ever with Christian Pilgrimage at strife,  
To martyr'd Faithful gave the Crown of endless Life!

Thence on with Christian and his Hopeful peer,  
To Doubting Castle's dungeons I descend;  
The Key of Promise opens those vaults of fear;  
And now o'er Hills Delectable I wend  
To Beulah's sunny plains, where sweetly blend  
Of flowers and fruits, and song, a blissful maze;  
Till at the Bridgeless Stream my course I end,  
Eying the farther shore with rapture's gaze,  
Where that Bright City basks in glory's sunless blaze!

Immortal Dreamer! while thy magic page  
To such celestial visions can give birth,  
Well may this Portraiture our love engage,  
Which give, with grace congenial to thy worth,  
The form thy living features wore on earth:  
For few may boast a juster, prouder claim  
Than thine; whose labors blending harmless mirth  
With sagest counsel's higher, holier aim,  
Have from the wise and good, won honorable Fame.

And still for marvelling Childhood, blooming Youth,  
Ripe Manhood, silver tress'd and serious Age—  
Ingenuous Fancy, and instructive Truth,  
Richly adorn thy allegoric page,  
Pointing the warfare Christians yet must wage,  
Who wish to journey on that heavenly road;  
And tracing clearly each successive stage  
Of the rough path thy holy Traveller trod,  
The PILGRIM'S PROGRESS marks to glory, and to God!

## Biographical.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Sister PATTY MARTHER was released, by death, from this world of sin and sorrow, last March, to enter, we doubt not, upon the enjoyment of heavenly glory. She died in the 74th year of her age. She was one of a little band, raised up as the first fruits of Methodism in Windsor, Ct. By her devoted and upright life, for nearly 40 years, she honored the church and the cause of God.

Brother MOSES MITCHELL departed this life, at his residence in Windsor, Ct., on the 7th of last September, in the 72d year of his age. He was a member of the same Class with sister Marther for about 40 years. His house was a home for the first Methodist preachers who visited this section. Good report and evil report always found our dear brother unwavering in the first principles of Methodism. He ardently loved them. His holy life secured to him the love and confidence of his brethren and a large circle of friends.

The death of these eminent and long tried members of the church, who have borne the burden and the heat of the day, is deeply felt by their companions in tribulation, which they have left behind.

Yours affectionately,  
ISAAC STODDARD.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Died in Hebron, Conn., Dec. 31st, 1836, Mr. WILLIAM LATAM, aged 67. Like most youth, he neglected the one thing needful in the morning of life. In the year 1803, or '4, he was awakened to see himself a sinner, and sought for pardon through the blood of Christ. But he soon relapsed, and became a professed advocate for Universalism, until his last sickness, when he voluntarily renounced it, and declared that it would not do to die by.

At the commencement of his illness, he told his wife that he was not prepared to die. The next day, he requested that I should be sent for to converse and pray with him. I visited him, and found him in deep distress, both of body and mind. On the fourth day of his illness, we trust he obtained a pardon of his sins. He bore the remaining part of his sickness, which was short, with Christian patience and fortitude; though in the last of his hours, he was deprived of his reason a considerable part of the time, yet when he had it, he expressed a strong confidence in God, and in hope of a final victory over the sting of death.

J. SHEPARD.

[The above account of the renunciation of Universalism in a dying hour, is an additional instance to the many hundreds which have already been given. But who ever knew a Congregationalist, or Baptist, or Methodist, recent in his dying hour, embrace Universalism? Is this not very strange, if Universalism be the only true doctrine?—Ed.]

Another revolutionary soldier, and a faithful follower of Christ, has gone, and we trust, to reign with his Lord. NATHAN JUDD died in Landaff, New Hampshire, October 11, aged 78 years. Brother Judd was born in Farmington, Connecticut. In the revolutionary contest he took an active part on the side of his country. He was in three engage-

ments; and, to use his own words, God was his shield. Though much exposed, he was never so much as slightly wounded.

He was a professed soldier under Prince Emanuel about fifty years. How faithful he was in his service will appear at the great day of assize, when all hearts will be exposed, and every man's works will be tried.

He suffered under the hand of disease for four years. When he was first attacked his affliction was very severe, and his life was despaired of by his physician and friends. In this extremity, when the lamp of life appeared well nigh extinguished, he told his friends he should not then die, though he should not live long. When asked the reason why he thought so, he replied he had a vision, in which it was revealed to him in a way which, however remarkable it seemed to others, satisfied his own mind of the fact.

The day before his death he told his daughter that he should not stay long with them, and added that all was peace within. After this he was deranged. Brother Judd was an honest, industrious man, and a member of the M. E. Church. He died without a struggle or a groan. The angels, we trust, carried him to Abraham's bosom.

J. B. H. NORRIS.

Lisbon, Dec. 22, 1836.

## Miscellaneous.

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

## BRITISH TESTIMONY.

BROTHER BROWN—Will you have the goodness to insert the following in Zion's Herald? It is taken from the Christian Guardian, published in the city of Toronto, Upper Canada. The sentiments expressed, breathe a philanthropic spirit, and finely illustrate the views of the British Methodists on the subject of Slavery. It will without doubt, be perused by the readers of the Herald, with great interest.

N. S. SPAULDING.

Saugus, Jan. 18, 1837.

We cannot deny ourselves the gratification of laying before our readers the following letter from the pen of the Rev. TIMOTHY MERRITT, an aged and highly respected minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Merritt is known to many of our friends as the author of an invaluable little work on Christian Perfection, called "The Christian Manual," and of other important publications. He was for some time associated with the Rev. Dr. Bangs in conducting the N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal. It affords us the highest satisfaction to see the truly scriptural ground taken by this influential American Methodist minister in speaking of slavery, the crying sin of his nation;—a sin, excelling in magnitude, and in its fearfully demoralizing tendency, any other which has ever enlisted in its support the sanction of law;—a sin, against which, as such, the founders of American Methodism lifted up their voices loud and long, and which, as the records of the Church will show, they zealously labored to exterminate;—a sin, which for years past, (shall we proclaim the humiliating truth?) has met with the support and practical sanction, among several denominations, of preachers of the Gospel of peace, and purity, and benevolence!—O, that this foul blot could be erased from the records of history! But it cannot.—One course, however, is open to our American brethren, if they would sustain the character of Wesleyan Methodism within their border. Let them immediately fly to the rescue, by proclaiming to the world their detestation of the system of oppression. Let them denounce it, not on political grounds, but as a moral evil. Let them remonstrate with their brethren in the South, mildly, affectionately, but plainly; and, regardless of the outcry which may be raised against them by interested men, go forward in the noble work of enlightening, and thus alarming, the consciences of the oppressors of their race, until every fetter shall be broken, and every inhabitant of the soil be enabled to lift up his head, and own and feel himself a man.

We frankly confess that we cannot contemplate this subject without strong excitement of feeling. The principles of liberty inhaled in our childhood, and which have "grown with our growth, and strengthened with our strength," constrain us to feel for the millions who groan beneath the iron hand, and bleed beneath the merciless lash of their task-masters. The principles of Christianity excite our sympathies for those who, by the operation of this revolting system, are compelled to live in a state of worse than pagan wretchedness;—most of whom are deprived of the blessings of salvation dearly bought for them, and freely offered, by the Son of God;—who are compelled to live in the constant breach of the Divine commands; who, at the peril of their lives, must submit to every indignity to which the pride, and to every violation of moral purity to which the unbridled passions of tyrannical masters may subject them; and many of these oppressed ones are members of the church of Christ! Our anxieties for the safety of Methodism are excited when we see her declining from her former testimonies against this evil, tampering with its existence within her own walls, while her own Discipline condemns it, and this for fear of offending those who are guilty. We say, in view of these things, our anxieties for her safety are excited; and while we are involuntarily led to exclaim "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men; they speak vanity every one with his neighbor;—with flattering lips and with a double heart do they speak;" we hear the fearful denunciations of the Most High, "The Lord shall cut off all flattering lips, and the tongue that speaketh proud things." "For the oppression of the poor, for the sighing of the needy, now will I arise, saith the Lord; I will set him in safety from him that puffeth at him."—Ps. xii. How cheering is the fact, then, that every week is bringing us tidings of the increase of right sentiments among our American brethren on this subject; and on no occasion have we been more rejoiced than on reading the subjoined letter.

May hundreds speedily follow the example of its writer.

[From the Christian Advocate and Journal.]

ANECDOTE OF THE REV. HOPE HULL, IN NEW ENGLAND.

Messrs. Editors—The district to which I was appointed for the year 1793, embraced a part of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont and New York. By this time a goodly number of Methodist itinerants had visited the land of the Pilgrims, and of them the people delighted to talk; but, next to Lee, they were loudest in praise of Hope Hull. This self-taught and very extraordinary young man drew after him multi-

tudes of people, who, disarmed of their prejudices, resembled clay in the hands of the potter; yet, amidst this astonishing religious excitement, he sighed for a southern clime; and, at his own request, left a people who possibly would have idolized a creature, to the injury of themselves and him, had he remained among them.

"What" said an ingenious man of the east, "we have been told in ancient story of the Greek musicians, that they could excite whatever passion they pleased, was, in a good degree, exemplified in the Rev. Hope Hull, when he labored in our parts. The effects of his preaching among us I have compared to the effects of the Bagdad musician on the cruel Sultan Amurath. The soft and pathetic sounds of his instrument, alternately intermixed with his bold and plaintive airs, produced such a surprising effect upon the soul of the lofty monarch, that his heart was melted into tenderness, and he could not suppress the compassionate emotions of his soul. The skilful musician left him alone. He was completely overcome by the power of melody; he melted into tears of pity. In consideration of the capacity of the musician, he not only spared the lives of his thirty thousand captives, who had been sentenced to die, but set them all at liberty.

"In our parts (continued he) Arminians were deemed to be involved in damnable error; and our evangelical minister had often doomed them to certain perdition as the inhabitants of Bagdad were to the sword of the Sultan Amurath. Hull came to a neighboring town—an influential character invited him to ours; and told our minister, if the meeting house was not opened to the preacher, he should preach in his parlor. The meeting house was opened, and crowded with people. Our minister was there; and, strange to tell, he was the first that began to weep. Mine eyes were alternately on the minister in the pulpit, and the minister in the pew; and I was surprised to see how soon he that was in the pew became unmaned. Hull, it is true, soon left us; but, in consideration of his matchless skill in moving the passions or otherwise, Arminians were suffered to live—to live in peace, in our vicinity; and, from that time to the day of his death, our minister never opened his mouth against them."

T. WARE.

P. S.—As my sheet is not full, I will say, it was not Lee and Hull alone, of whom these inquisitive and interesting people delighted to talk, as messengers of grace to themselves, and to many in the east. There were others no less beloved and accredited than they. Two of these, i. e. Daniel Smith and George Roberts, were spoken of as richly imbued with grace and gifts. Few, it was said, of the most learned men in these parts could extemporize with either of these unassuming Methodist itinerants; and all men have a predilection for sermons preached rather than read. And when those people, who had seldom heard a sermon delivered without notes, found a man who could readily preach without a book, he became an object of their admiration.

Smith and Roberts could command the attention and respect of any intelligent and sober audience, and frequently their admiration and love. The truth that had made them free, and that God who had commissioned them to preach with a power that sinners could not resist, silenced all the objections raised against them on the charge of incompetence by one class, and the lack of episcopal ordination by another. The hearts and doors of many were open to them; and having through their instrumentality been made to know the blessedness of believing, they were received as the accredited messengers of Heaven, and for them was felt a tie of affection stronger than the ties of blood.

The oratory of Smith, especially, was very different from that of Hull. It was not calculated to excite strong or violent emotions, but to conciliate love. I heard Bishop Asbury say, "Elder Smith had a stronger hold on the affections of the New England people, than any preacher that had been sent to them." These are some of those men who, as I said in a former communication, went before to smooth the rugged way for those that came to rear the tender plant, whose seed had been deposited by their fore-runners, and to reap the field made ready to their hand. They are gone; and none of them have left any written memorial of themselves but Lee.

SEVERAL WAYS WHICH TEACH MEN TO BE IMPETUOUS.

1. *Idleness.*—Whenever people are idle, and have nothing to do, they feel very uneasy and unhappy.—Then they think if they can get some strong drink, it will make them feel lively. And having nothing else to do, they will go to the tavern and grog shop, and get something to drink. So if we wish people to be temperate, we must teach them not to be idle.
2. *Gambling.*—Another thing that makes people uncomfortable and uneasy, and so makes them wish for strong drink, is the practice of gambling. When a person loses this way, he knows he has got nothing for his money, and it makes him feel very unhappy. Then he is apt to drink strong drink, in order to forget his misery.
3. *Excess in Eating.*—Some people learn to be impetuous in drinking, by first becoming impetuous in eating. When people eat too much it makes them thirsty, restless and uneasy. And then they wish to drink. One immoderate indulgence is apt to lead to another. The person that would not wish to be a drunkard, should take care not to let his appetite be his master in any thing.
4. *Bad Company.*—Bad company is another thing that leads people into intemperance. Almost all sorts of bad people love strong drink. Keep away then, from all sorts of bad company.

## CONCUBINES OF THE CLERGY.

A Bishop however poor he may be, cannot appropriate to himself pecuniary fines without the license of the Apostolic See. But he ought to apply them to pious uses. Much less can he apply those fines to any thing else but pious uses, which the Council of Trent has laid upon non-resident clergymen, or upon those clergymen who keep concubines.—*Ligor, Ep. Doc. Mor.* p. 444.

How shameful a thing, that the Pope of Rome, should enrich his coffers from the fines which he receives from the profligacy of his clergy! If they keep concubines, they must pay a fine for it; but if they marry, they must be excommunicated! This accounts, at once, for the custom in Spain, and other countries, and especially on the Island of Cuba, and in South America; where almost every priest has concubines, who are known by the name of nieces. These abandoned men are willing to pay the fine rather than forego the gratification of

their lustful appetites. The "Narrative of Rosamond," who was once herself one of these concubines, in the Island of Cuba, portrays the general licentiousness of the Popish clergy, in colors so shocking, that the picture cannot be looked at without a blush. Here we see the doctrine fully exemplified by practice. This keeping of concubines is a thing so common in the Popish West India Islands, and in South America, that it is rarely noticed. The offspring of this priestly intercourse are numerous. They are known to be the children of the priests; but because it is the general custom, it is lawful; and it passes off merely with a joke or carcanism.—*Downfall of Babylon.*

## POPERY IN BOSTON.—The Boston Pilot, of Jan.

7, contains the following notice:—Circumstances beyond our control, have compelled us to discontinue the publication of the Pilot after this date. We have struggled hard the past year to keep the Pilot on foot, with the hope that the present would come with a more favorable prospect. But such has not been the case. The Pilot has not paid its way for the past year, and we have no prospect that it will the present. We therefore have come to the determination to discontinue it.

The Roman Catholics have had a paper here for several years. Two years ago the "Jesuit" was discontinued, and the "Literary and Catholic Sentinel" took its place. At the end of a year, the Sentinel was changed into the Boston Pilot. Now, the Pilot is discontinued for want of support.—Whether the Roman Catholics are growing weak, and cannot command so good editorial talents as formerly; or whether the readers of that church are growing more intelligent, and will not take such a paper as formerly satisfied them; or whether it never sustained itself, and the foreign funds which supported it are no longer obtainable, we know not. In either case the fact is encouraging.—*Bost. Rec.*

SOLID AIR.—The philosophers of Paris, by the aid of tremendously powerful apparatus have succeeded in the consolidation of the carbonic acid gas, one of the constituents of atmospheric air, so as to be both visible and tangible. The substance at a late sitting of the French Academy, was distributed to the company, tasted and handled; the sensation produced by its touch is described as "the impression of extraordinary cold, which air produces when returning from a state of air." It is added the company were much surprised at the slight effect resulting to the organs of sensation from the contact with a substance, the touch of which congeals the spirits of wine and mercury, and causes the thermometer to descend to 90 degrees below zero. To what is this world coming? If these French Savans are suffered to go on with their experiments, and thus convert the very element which we breathe into hailstones and icicles, they may next catch the most hidden thoughts of the brain, turn them into lumps of matter, and pass them about like cracked filberts at a royal levee!—*Nant. Ing.*

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—The whole secret of choosing well in matrimony may be taught in three words—*explore the character.* A violent love-fit is always the result of ignorance; for there is not a daughter of Eve that has merit enough to justify romantic love, though thousands may reasonably inspire that gentle emotion, which is infinitely better. A woman-worshipper and a woman-hater, both derive their mistake from ignorance of the female world; for if the characters of women, were thoroughly understood, they would be found too good to be hated, and yet not good enough to be idolized.

## DR. HOLMAN'S MEDICINES.

DR. HOLMAN'S COUGH SYRUP.—This Cough Syrup is a most valuable medicine for loosening a hard dry cough, and for those who are inclined to consumptive habits. It is valuable for children, in cases of whooping cough, croup, &c. &c.

VEGETABLE BITTERS.—This preparation is calculated to correct the bile and create an appetite, by restoring the digestive powers; and may be freely used, both as a restorative and to previous disease. Directions with the vial.

HOLMAN'S DROPS FOR FITS.—A great number of children afflicted with fits, arising from various causes, as well as numerous adult cases of falling sickness, have been radically cured by a proper use of this medicine. Directions accompany each vial.

HOLMAN'S ESSENCE OF CAYENNE.—This truly valuable and pleasant preparation possesses every possible advantage over that in its crude state.

DR. HOLMAN'S COUGH POWDER.—This cough powder is a most valuable remedy for common colds, whooping coughs, and croup of long standing. It has been long tested and recommended to the public as one of the most valuable medicines now in use.

For sale by Maynard & Noyes, Merchants' Row; William Brown, Washington street; George M. Mead, Union street, and D. H. Eds, 19 Washington street, Boston—who are authorized agents for the sale of all Dr. Holman's Medicines. j 11

## PRINTING

Of every description executed with neatness, on reasonable terms, at Zion's Herald Office, 10 Washington Street, N. Y.

Labels—such as Apothecaries', Book Manufacturers', Shoe Manufacturers', &c. &c.; Blanks—Deeds, Mortgages, Receipts, Certificates, Warrants, Tax Bills, &c. &c.

Orders from the Country promptly attended to.

## TO THE LADIES.

MRS. MOTT, the Female Physician, respectfully gives notice to her numerous friends, and the Ladies in general, that she has returned to Boston, from her visit to Europe, and re-commenced her profession, and has associated with her in the profession the MESSRS. HUNT, her former students; they may be found at No. 1 Spring street, corner of Leverett street, Boston. Having brought with her Herbs, Roots, and Essential Oils, not to be obtained in America, she will be enabled to meet diseases in their most formidable appearances. The many delicate complaints incident to the female frame, render any argument in favor of the propriety of Female Physicians unnecessary.

The Patent Medicinal Champee Baths, will be administered to Ladies at any hour of the day. These Baths are medicated with different Herbs and Essential Oils to suit the diseases for which they are taken. The success which has attended the use of these Baths, will, it is hoped, lead to their introduction into every family. They are not only a cure, but also a preventive against chronic and contagious diseases, and have been found invaluable in Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Spinal affections, Humors, &c. &c.

Mrs. Mott has set apart every Friday for the purpose of attending to the diseases of children, owing to the great number of applicants of that class.

No Gentleman can communicate with her except through a Vic or Moller.

Hours for seeing patients, from 10 in the morning until 6 in the evening. Letters from the country (post paid) will receive immediate attention. Family Rights for the Patent Baths can be had on application. 6m

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Establishment.

## GOVE &amp; LOCKE,

No. 60 Commercial Street, Boston.  
(Opposite Eastern Packet Pier.)  
CONTINUOUSLY on hand, and kept on hand a general assortment of CLOTHING, both for citizens and seamen; also OILED CLOTHES and COVERED HATS, together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved credit.  
WHOLESALE SUPPLIED. 6m—Aug. 17

## VALUABLE SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN STATIONERS' COMPANY invite the attention of Teachers and School Committees to the following list of School Books, published by them. It is the design of the Company to devote special attention to the publication of the best books on Education, for Academies and the Common Schools of the United States, and to be engaged in such only as will stand the test of criticism, and receive the approbation of discriminating Teachers, and also to have their books manufactured in a faithful manner.

1. Emerson's Arithmetic—Part I, II, and III.  
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6. Goodrich's History of the United States, improved 5th edition.

7. Goodrich's Questions to do.  
8. Emerson's Questions and Supplement to do.  
9. The Child's History of the United States.  
10. Bailey's First Lessons in Algebra, and Key to do.  
11. Bailey's Elements of Philosophy.

12. Lempiere's Classical Dictionary, expurgated edition.  
13. Voss's Compendium of Astronomy.  
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15. American Common Place Book of Prose.  
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18. Walker's Latin Reader, with a free translation.  
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27. Webster's English Grammar.  
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35. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.

36. Davies' Shadows and Linear Perspective.  
37. Davies' Analytical Geometry.  
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39. Pincock's Goldsmith's History of England.  
40. Pincock's Goldsmith's History of Rome.  
41. Pincock's Goldsmith's History of France.  
42. The Scientific Class Book.

School Comm. tees, Teachers, and Country Merchants generally, can be supplied with any of the books enumerated above, by the dozen, or by the single copy, at the lowest prices, published in the United States, on the most accommodating terms, by addressing their orders to the Company's Agent, JOHN B. RUSSELL, No. 19 School Street, Boston.

Nov. 2.

## TRUSSES.

THE subscriber informs the public and individuals afflicted with HERNIA, or rupture, that he has removed his place of business to the house where he resides, No. 303 Washington street, opposite Aylesbury Place, corner of Temple Avenue, up stairs, entrance in the rear.

This arrangement will enable him to be in constant attendance. Having for more than thirty years past been engaged in the manufacture and making up of these instruments, and has applied several hundred to persons within two years, and has had an opportunity of seeing a great number of individuals afflicted with the most distressing cases of Rupture, at the Hospital of the Charlestown Almshouse, of which his father, Deacon Gideon Foster, has been the keeper for more than 32 years, he is enabled to give to every individual relief, who may be disposed to call on him. He has separate apartments for the accommodation of different individuals at the same time, and has every facility for fitting these important articles to the requirements of all classes of persons.—Ladies wishing for any of these instruments will be attended to by Mrs. FOSTER, at their residences—or at the above place, where a room is provided for all those who call. The undersigned does all his own work himself, and every thing is done in a faithful manner. All individuals can see him alone at any time, at the above place.

Trusses repaired, at the shortest notice.

The undersigned's Trusses have been recommended to the public, one year since, by Dr. J. C. WARREN of this city, and he is permitted to refer to Dr. J. C. WARREN, and to the Faculty of Charlestown.

J. FREDERICK FOSTER.

## A. L. HASKELL &amp; CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Furniture, Feather Beds, Mattresses, Beds, &c. at Chambers Nos. 8 and 10 Dock Square—have on hand, and will continue to keep constantly for sale, in any quantity that may be wanted, the following articles, which will be sold on such terms as can best please the purchaser, viz:—Secretaries, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, German, Card, Pembroke and common Tables, Ladies' Work Tables, Bedsteads, Couches, Sofas, &c. Sofa Bedsteads, Cribs and Trundle Bedsteads, Mahogany and stained-wood Credenzas, Fancy and common Chairs, Cabinet and Bedsteads, Trunk and Trunk Cases, Counting Room and Portable Desks, Looking Glasses, Brass Fire Stoves, Brass Time Pieces, Wooden Clocks, Bellows and Broom.

MATTRESSES—Double bordered best Spanish hair, double bordered Russian hair, single bordered Russian hair—different qualities and prices.

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Dec 21.

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